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**Title:** Comorbidities in 1779 sarcoidosis patients – 4 years experience in National Tuberculosis and Lung Diseases Research Institute in Warsaw, Poland

Magdalena 10150 Martusewicz-Boros m.martusewicz@gmail.com MD <sup>1</sup>, Piotr 10151 Boros piotr.boros@gmail.com MD <sup>2</sup>, Elzbieta 10152 Wiatr e.wiatr@igichp.edu.pl MD <sup>1</sup> and Kazimierz 10153 Roszkowski-Sliz roszkaz@gmail.com MD <sup>1</sup>. <sup>1</sup> 3rd Lung Diseases Dept., National TB & Lung Diseases Research Institute, Warsaw, Poland and <sup>2</sup> Lung Function Lab, National TB & Lung Diseases Research Institute, Warsaw, Poland .

**Body:** Sarcoidosis is a systemic granulomatous disease. However the changes in the respiratory tract are most common, granulomas can involve any other organs. Other comorbidities may affect the course of disease and additionally impair quality of life. The aim of study was to evaluate the incidence of comorbidities and its relationship with extent of disease in a large group of sarcoidosis patients diagnosed or followed up in National TB & Lung Diseases Research Institute in Warsaw. Method: retrospective analysis of database patients discharged with the final diagnosis “sarcoidosis” (ICD-10: D86) and assessment of additional diagnoses reported at the time of discharge. The analysis covered the period from 01'2008 to 10'2011. Results: 1779 sarcoidosis patients were hospitalized during almost four years. Majority (79.2%) were diagnosed as pulmonary and/or lymph node sarcoidosis (D86.0, D86.1, D86.2). Sarcoidosis of other and combined sites (D86.8) were diagnosed in 15.8% and unspecified sarcoidosis (D86.9) in 5.0% of patients. At least one comorbidity was noted in 54% of patients. The most frequent reported comorbidities are presented in figure below.

Using linear regression models the association between the number of comorbidities and age and extent of the disease were found ( $p < 0.001$ ). Conclusion: Comorbidities in sarcoidosis patients are more frequent in multiorgan disease.